DOE/EIA-0218(90-09)

Weekly Coal Production

Energy
Information
Administration

Production for Week Ended:
February 24, 1990

Preface

The *Weekly Coal Production (WCP)* provides weekly production estimates of U.S. coal by State, as well as supplementary data which are usually published twice a month. The Coal Exports and Imports Supplement contains annual as well as detailed monthly data on U.S. coal and coke exports and imports. Another supplement contains detailed monthly data covering electric utility coal consumption, stocks, and receipts (quantity and price).

Preliminary actual data are published quarterly, based on the Form EIA-6 coal distribution data. The estimation error for a quarter at the national level ranges from 1 percent to 4 percent. The State-level errors can vary slightly from the national level.

Final data are published annually, based on the Form EIA-7A Coal Production Survey. The revision error for a quarter at the national level ranges from 0.02 percent to 0.08 percent. The State-level errors can vary slightly from the national level.

This publication is prepared by the Coal Division; Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels; Energy Information Administration (EIA) to fulfill its data collection and dissemination responsibilities as specified in the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-275) as amended. *Weekly Coal Production* is intended for use by industry, press, State and local governments, and consumers. Other publications that may be of interest are the quarterly *Coal Distribution Report*, the *Quarterly Coal Report*, *Coal Production 1988*, and *Coal Data: A Reference*.

This publication was prepared by Wayne M. Watson under the direction of Mary K. Paull and Noel C. Balthasar, Chief, Data Systems Branch. Specific information about the *State Coal Profile: Colorado* may be obtained from Chris V. Buckner at 202/254-5368. *Questions on energy statistics should be directed to the National Energy Information Center (NEIC) at 202/586-8800.*

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Peabody Holding Co., Inc.,
State Coal Profile

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Summary

U.S. coal production in the week ended February 24, 1990, as estimated by the Energy Information Administration, totaled 20 million short tons, approximately the same as in the previous week. This was 4 percent higher than in the comparable week of 1989. Production East of the Mississippi River totaled 12 million short tons, and production West of the Mississippi River totaled 8 million short tons.

Figure 1. Coal Production

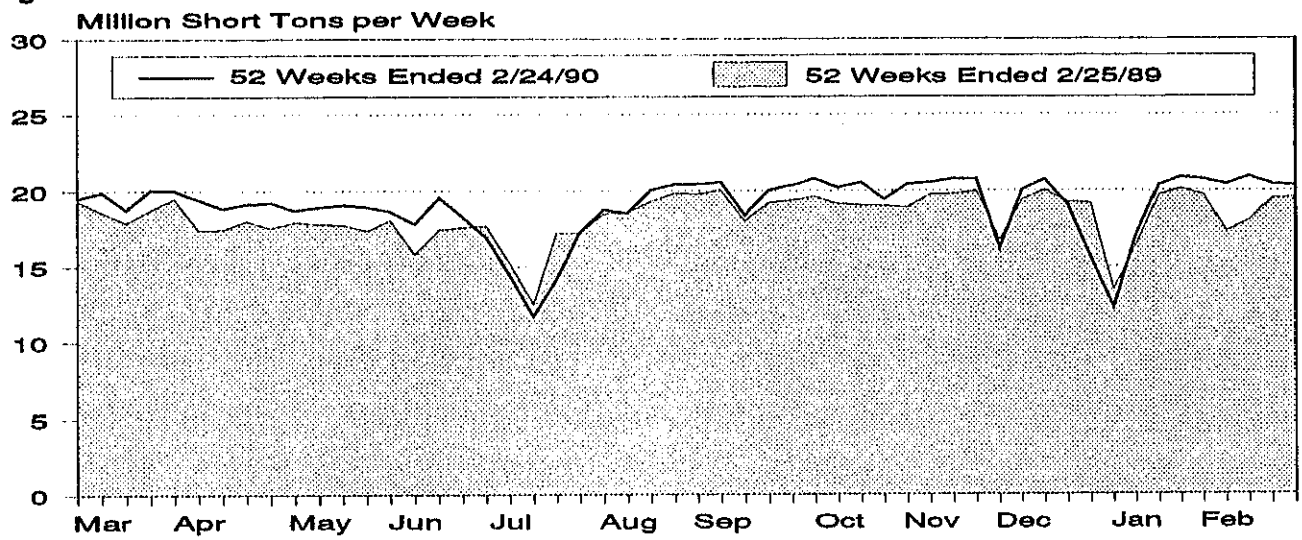


Table 1. Coal Production

Production and Carloadings	Week Ended 02/24/90	Week Ended 02/17/90	Week Ended 02/25/89	52 Weeks Ended 02/24/90	52 Weeks Ended 02/25/89	Percent Change
Production (Thousand Short Tons)						
Bituminous[1] and Lignite	20,235	20,315	19,458	981,881	947,676	3.6
Pennsylvania Anthracite	74	67	71	3,534	3,607	-2.0
U.S. Total	20,309	20,382	19,529	985,415	951,283	3.6
Railroad Cars Loaded	129,751	130,429	124,466	6,431,363	6,280,206	

[1]Includes subbituminous coal.

Notes: All data are preliminary. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Association of American Railroads, Transportation Division, Weekly Statement CS-54A; Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report"; Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report"; and State mining agency coal production reports.

Table 2. Coal Production by State
(Thousand Short Tons)

Region and State	Week Ended 02/24/90	02/17/90	02/25/89
Bituminous Coal[1] and Lignite			
East of the Mississippi	12,281	12,748	11,981
Alabama	533	623	544
Illinois	1,257	1,204	1,239
Indiana	813	905	595
Kentucky	3,250	3,475	3,064
Kentucky, Eastern	2,507	2,663	2,308
Kentucky, Western	743	812	756
Maryland	57	61	68
Ohio	688	702	692
Pennsylvania Bituminous	1,460	1,337	1,485
Tennessee	139	148	112
Virginia	1,096	1,164	940
West Virginia	2,989	3,129	3,243
West of the Mississippi	7,954	7,567	7,476
Alaska	33	34	30
Arizona	253	254	226
Arkansas	2	2	2
Colorado	428	417	339
Iowa	8	8	10
Kansas	22	22	7
Louisiana	30	30	62
Missouri	67	68	74
Montana	752	723	720
New Mexico	624	554	523
North Dakota	593	570	638
Oklahoma	42	34	34
Texas	1,071	1,075	994
Utah	504	488	431
Washington	93	94	99
Wyoming	3,431	3,196	3,290
Bituminous[1] and Lignite Total	20,235	20,315	19,458
Pennsylvania Anthracite	74	67	71
U.S. Total	20,309	20,382	19,529

[1]Includes subbituminous coal.

Notes: All data are preliminary. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Association of American Railroads, Transportation Division, Weekly Statement CS-54A; Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report"; Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report"; and State mining agency coal production reports.

State Coal Profile: Colorado

Total Area of State:

104,247 square miles

Area Underlain by Coal:

29,600 square miles

Demonstrated Reserve Base of Coal:

17 billion short tons
(January 1, 1989)
(4 percent of U.S. total)

First Year of Documented Coal Production:

1864 (500 short tons)

Peak Year of Coal Production:

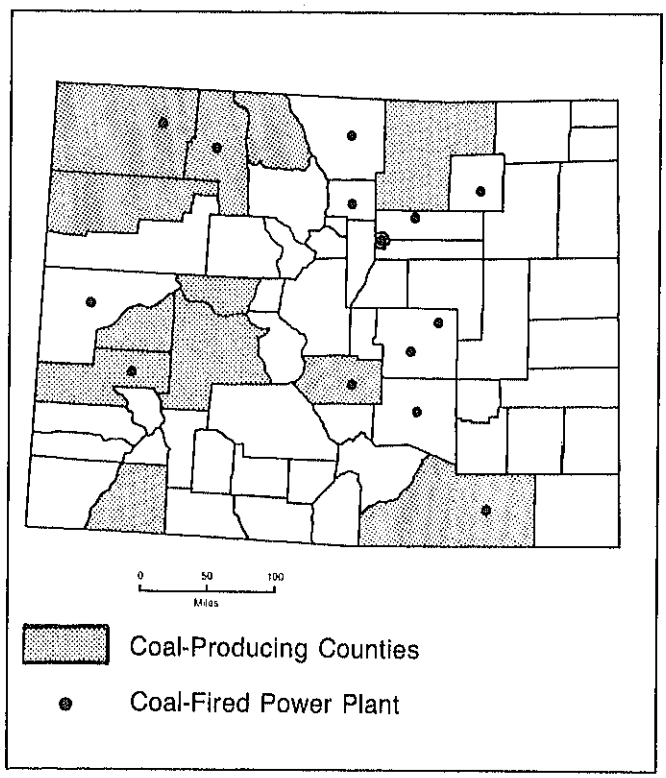
1981 (20 million short tons)

1988 Coal Production:

16 million short tons
(1.7 percent of U.S. total)

1988 f.o.b. Average Mine Price

$23.09 per short ton
(U.S. average = $22.07)



	Number	Percentage of U.S. Total
Number of Mines (1988)	23	<1
Underground	15	<1
Surface	8	<1
Number of Miners (1988)		
(at mines producing more than 10,000 short tons)	2,103	2
Underground	1,424	3
Surface	679	1

Average Quality of Utility Coal Receipts (1988)	Colorado	U.S. Average
Heat Content		
(million Btu per short ton)	19.5	20.9
Sulfur Content		
(percent)	0.4	1.3
Ash Content		
(percent)	7.0	9.9

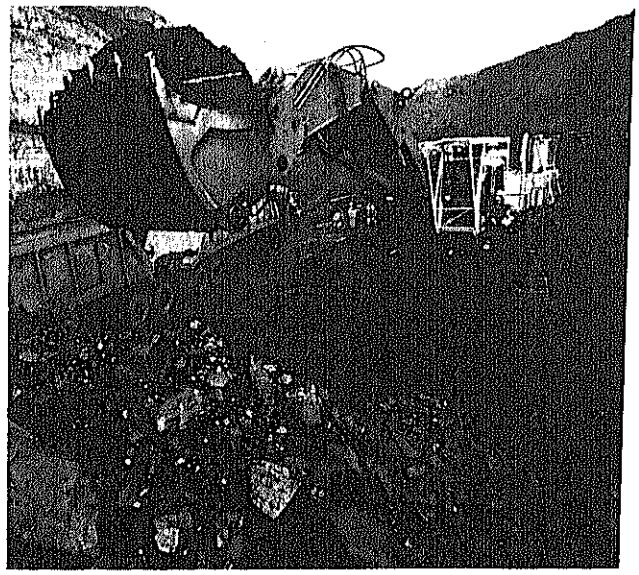
Coal occurs in scattered regions throughout Colorado. Bituminous coal accounts for one-half of the demonstrated reserve base, with the balance comprised of nearly equal amounts of subbituminous coal and lignite and a very small amount of anthracite.

Coal was mined commercially in the Denver region in the early 1860's. Production rose to about 12 million short tons in 1917, declined during the Depression years, and reached a low of about 3 million short tons in 1954. The decline reflected the increased use of natural gas and the replacement of coal-burning trains with diesel-powered locomotives. Since the 1960's, Colorado coal has been on a steady rise, largely due to the production of high-quality coking coal and the opening of large mines to produce low-sulfur coal for electric utilities.

Colorado produced 16 million short tons of coal in 1988, with a value of production estimated at nearly $370 million, representing more than 20 percent of the total value of mineral production in the State. About 60 percent of the total production was from Federal lands. Royalties from coal production on Federal lands in fiscal year 1988 were $14 million, half of which goes to the State of Colorado. Over 60 percent of Colorado's current coal production is surface-mined, with Mofatt and Routt Counties accounting for most of this production. Surface mining productivity was noticeably below the Western Region average, reflecting the difficulty of surface mining in the Colorado Rockies. In 1989, six longwall systems were active in Colorado's underground mines, the largest number among the Western States and the sixth largest State level overall.

For many years Colorado was a leading producer of coking coal, with two of the four major coking-coal fields in the West located in the State. Since 1983, when the State's only iron and steel operation, Colorado Fuel and Iron Steel Corporation in Pueblo closed, Colorado has not consumed any coking coal. Since then, all of the coking coal mined in Colorado has been shipped to Utah.

1988, Colorado consumed 16 million short tons of al, with over 60 percent being mined within the ate. With 14 coal-fired electrical generating plants cated in the State, electric power plants account for 95 percent of coal consumption. Most of the remaining demand, accounting for 38 percent of the State's total production, came from Arizona, Texas, and Utah. The coal-fired generating plants have a net capability of 4,965 megawatts, comprising 70 percent of the generating capability in the State. The units generated 28 billion kilowatthours of coal-fired electricity, 90 percent of the production for the State. Of the coal used in other sectors, cement plants and sugar refining were the largest consumers.



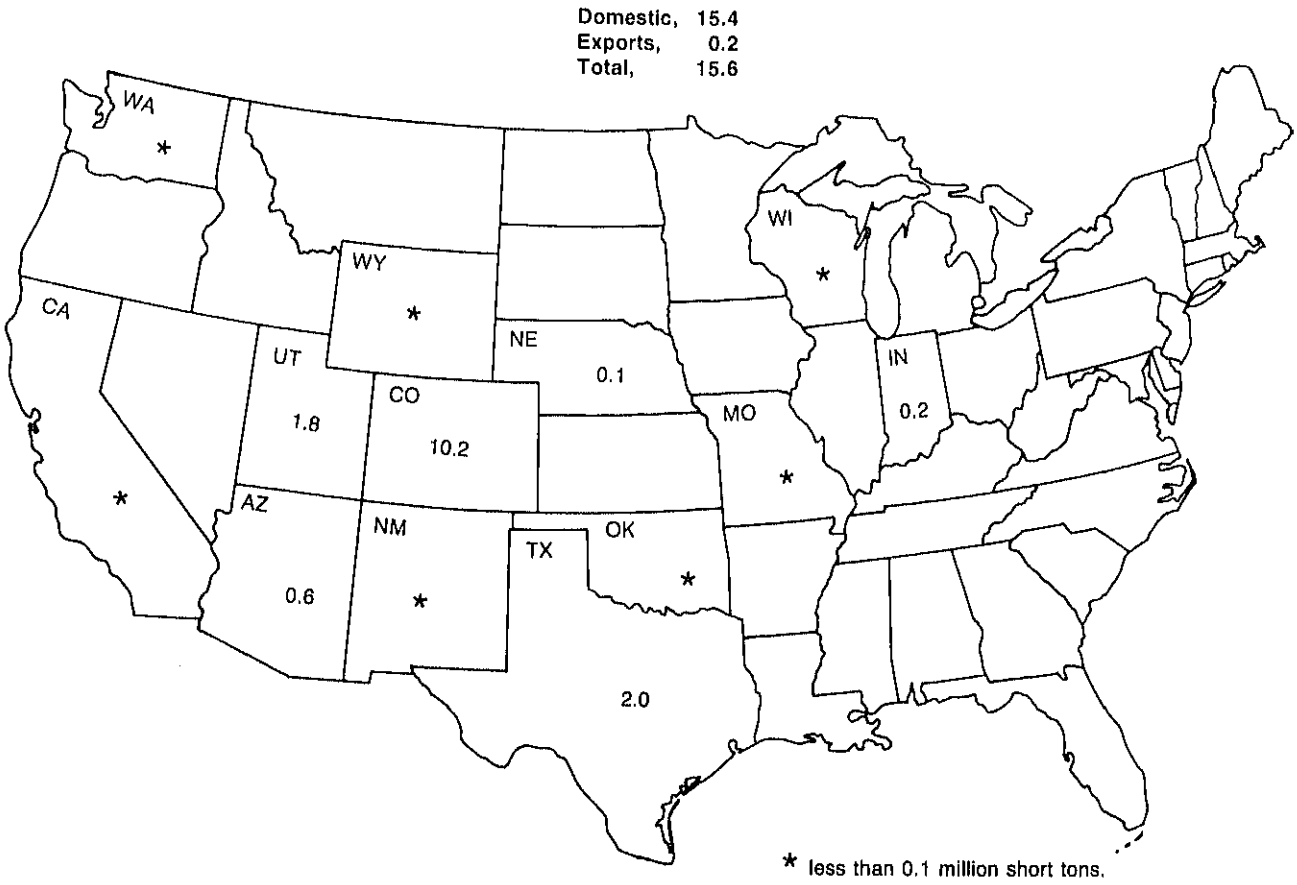
A hydraulic excavator loading coal at one of Colorado's eight surface coal mines.

Looking ahead, coal production in Colorado is expected to average 17 million short tons through 1991. Coalbed methane, which is being produced in Colorado, has become a potential energy source. The State is one of the most active areas of coalbed methane development in the West. In the continued outlook for Colorado coal, a rising demand for low-sulfur coal for power generating units and for industrial purposes assures a steady demand for the Colorado coal industry.

Sources

Energy Information Administration, *Coal Production* (various issues); *Quarterly Coal Report* (various issues); *Coal Distribution January-December 1988* (March 1989); *Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants 1988* (August 1989); *Inventory of Power Plants in the United States 1988* (August 1989); *U.S. Bureau of Mines, State Mineral Summaries 1989; Keystone Coal Industry Manual 1988;* "Longwall Census '90," *Coal*, Vol. 95, No. 2 (February 1990), pp. 36-47.

Distribution of Colorado Coal, 1988
(Million Short Tons)



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Coal Distribution January-December 1988*, DOE/EIA-0125(88/4Q) (Washington, DC, March 1989).

*U.S. G.P.O. 1989-241-096:00001

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